NIK'KANANOVICH, K.A.; VE[illegible], V.S.

Separation into fractions of the solid residue of ter waters from the thermal processing of peat. Trudy Inst. torf. AN BSSR 9:260-266 '60. (MIRA 14:2)

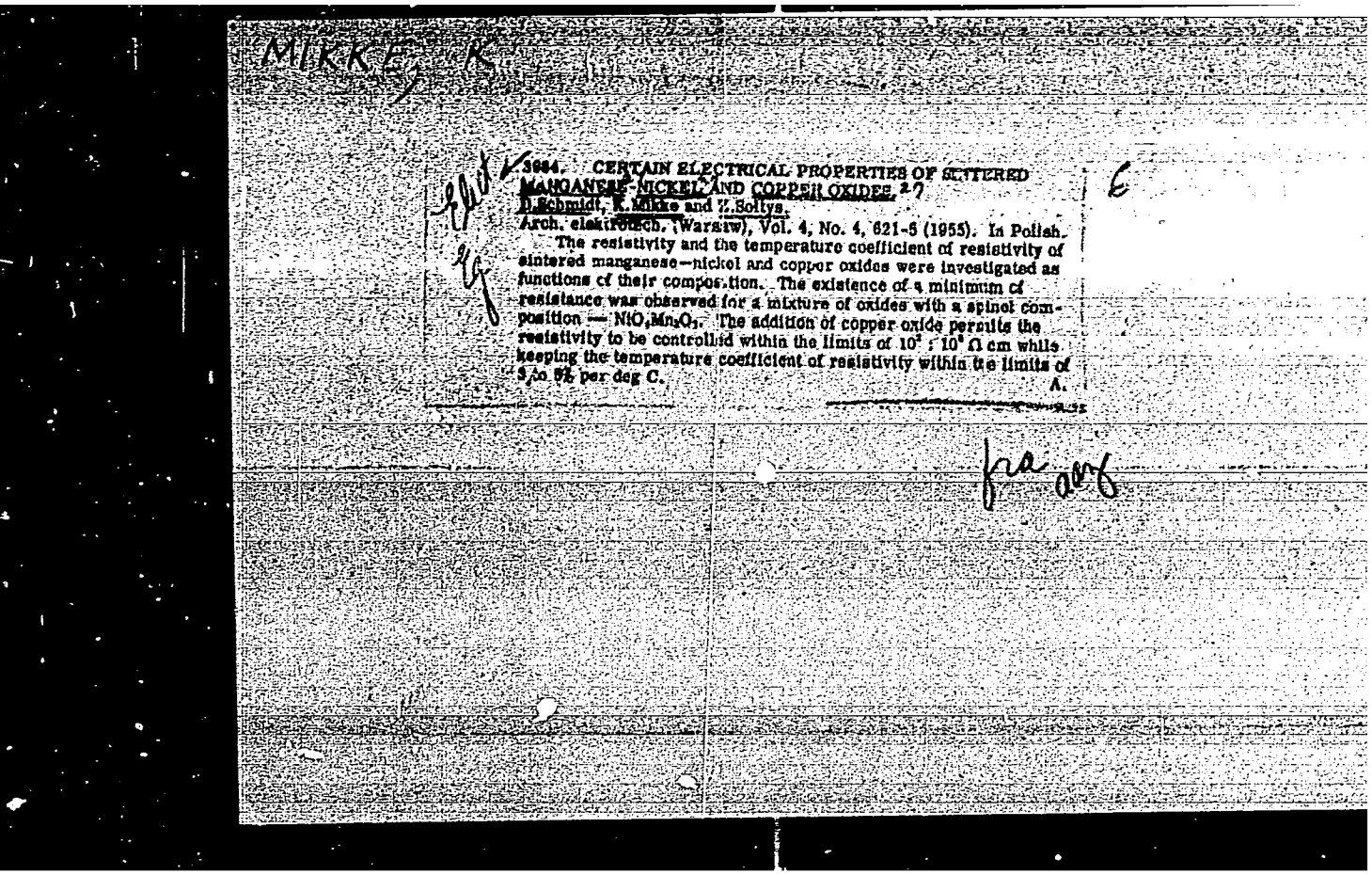
(Peat gasification)

NIKOLENKO, A. M.; NIKAU, N. Ye.

Distribution and life history of Lytorhynchus ridgewayi Boulenger, 1887 with the ecologic and geographical review of the genus Lytorhynchus Peters, 1862. Vest. LGU 19 no.9:5-19 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

MANCZARSKI, Stefan; MIKKE, Danuta

Studies on high-frequency field effects harmful to the human body. Inst laczn prace 10 no.1:55-92 '63.



MIKKE, K.

3684. CERTAIN ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF SINTERED MANGANESE-NICKEL AND COPPER OXIDES. Z ?

D. Schmidt, K. Mikke and Z. Soltys.

Arch. elektrotech. (Warsaw), Vol. 4, No. 4, 621-5 (1955). In Polish.

The resistivity and the temperature coefficient of resistivity of sintered manganese—nickel and copper oxides were investigated as functions of their composition. The existence of a minimum of resistance was observed for a mixture of oxides with a spinel composition — NiO,Mn_2O_3. The addition of copper oxide permits the resistivity to be controlled within the limits of 10^2 ; 10^6 Ω cm while keeping the temperature coefficient of resistivity within the limits of 3 to 5% per deg C.

A.

MIKKE K.

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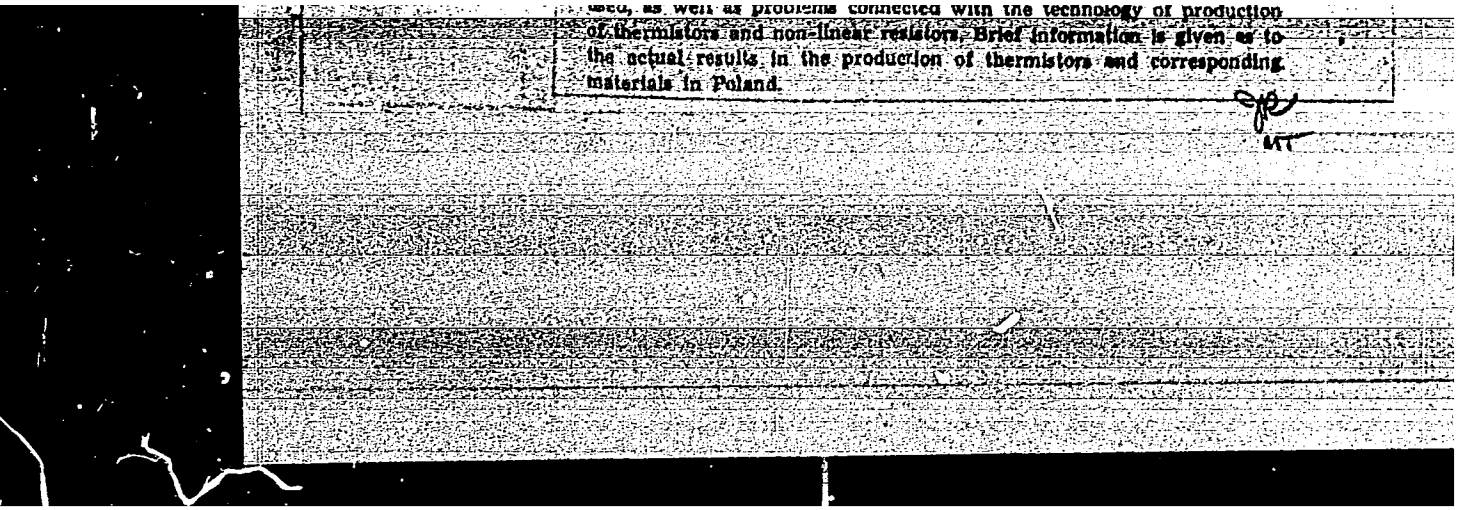
4505 621.315.59 : 621.316.86

Mikke K. Resistors of Semi-Conductors.

„Oporniki półprzewodnikowe". (Prace Przem. Inst. Telekom. No. 17/18), Warszawa, 1956, PWT, 31 pp., 31 figs., 6 tabs.

A survey of properties and main applications of resistors using semi-conductors, i.e. thermistors and non-linear resistors. A brief introduction deals with the physical aspects of the elements under consideration. In conclusion, the paper discusses the materials commonly used, as well as problems connected with the technology of production of thermistors and non-linear resistors. Brief information is given as to



used, as well as problems connected with the technology of production of thermistors and non-linear resistors. Brief information is given as to the actual results in the production of thermistors and corresponding materials in Poland.

MIKKE KAZIMIERZ

- POLAND/Electronics - Electron and Ion Emission H-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1958, No 6337

Author : Mikke Kazimierz
Inst : Not Given
Title : Properties of Semiconductor Photocathodes (Conclusion)

Orig Pub : Elektronika, 1957, 3, No 2-3, 3-28

Abstract : The second and last part of the survey (for the beginning see Referat Zhur Fizika, 1957, No 10, 25977) of photocathodes. A comparison is made of the photoelectronic emission of metals and semiconductors and the phenomena of the normal and selective photoeffect are described on the basis of the band model. A detailed examination is made of the properties of antimony-cesium and silver-oxygen-cesium photocathodes, and also of their parameters. A brief classification of photocathodes is given. Detailed determinations are given of such parameters as the quantum yield, and the average and maximum integral sensitivities. The light spectral and voltage-current characteristics of various photocathodes are considered. Also considered are the so-called "alloy" (using the author's

Card : 1/2

85441

P/046/60/005/004/001/007
A222/A036

21.5200
26.2244

AUTHORS: Mikke, Kazimierz; Adamski, Lesław; Józefowicz, Edward I.

TITLE: Scintillation Crystals of the ZnS (Ag) - Paraffin Type for Fast Neutrons

PERIODICAL: Nukleonika, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 181 - 189

TEXT: The authors worked out a method of producing ZnS(Ag)-paraffin type scintillation crystals for fast neutron detection, they established optimum composition and thickness of the crystals and measured the rate of neutron detection and discrimination of gamma radiation. The article states that the so-called Hornyak button so far is the most efficient fast neutron detector. The Hornyak button contains silver-activated zinc sulphide suspended in methyl polymethacryla Among other organic compounds paraffin was tested as a suspension medium. Recording of fast neutrons in such a system is possible due to recoil neutrons, knocked out from the organic material, which induce scintillation in zinc sulfide. At the same time, zinc sulfide has little sensitivity to gamma radiation. The use of paraffin as a medium containing hydrogen makes possible a fast and simple production of optionally dimensioned scintillation crystals. Silver-activated zinc

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A222/A026

Scintillation Crystals of the ZnS (Ag) - Paraffin Type for Fast Neutrons

sulfide (Dr. Stamm - Nr. 211) was used as luminophore. The granules were of the size 2 - 15μ. Scintillation crystals were made as follows: molten paraffin was mixed with an adequate quantity of zinc sulfide poured into a cylinder shaped mold and pressed by means of a piston. To avoid precipitation of ZnS, the mold was subjected to vibration until the paraffin solidified. The crystals were then extruded by means of a threaded counterpiston; the product had a diameter of 40 mm and was up to 30 mm thick. A fluorescent mercury lamp shaded with a Wood filter was used to check the uniformity of ZnS distribution in paraffin. The crystals were tested by means of a Soviet LAS single-channel analyzer using a gamma scintillation head with a photomultiplier type FEU-19 M. A layer of paraffin oil was introduced between the scintillation head and the crystal to ensure a good optical contact. In all tests a Po - Be neutron source with an output of 7.8 x x 10^5 n/sec $\pm$ 10% was used. Correction for Polonium decay ($T_{1/2}$ = 138.4 days) was considered in the calculus. 64μc of Radium ($\pm$ 10%) constituted the source of gamma photons. In the end stage, a strong gamma source (108 mc of Radium) was used to test the gamma discrimination capability of the crystal. In the crystal-quality checks, integer curves were established of recorded neutrons and

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Scintillation Crystals of the ZnS (Ag) - Paraffin Type for Fast Neutrons

photons in dependency on the discrimination voltage. Thanks to different curve slopes, the discrimination voltage may be adjusted so as to make the system efficiently record neutrons and practically cut off gamma photons. Photomultiplier voltage and amplification of the system were selected in such a way that the straight section of the neutron discrimination curve was located within the appli voltage range, and pulses originated by gamma photons were fully discriminated at about half that range. Preliminary tests were concerned with scintillation crystals containing 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 and 70% by weight of zinc sulfide respectively and showed maximum efficiency in crystals 3 - 4 mm thick at a 50 - 60% ZnS conter Final tests were focused on a 3.8 mm thick crystal containing 50% ZnS. In a heav discrimination test, a gamma radiation source was used which irradiated the crystal with about 20 r/h. Under such conditions, the crystal recorded fast neutrons with an efficiency of 0.5% and practically did not respond to gamma radiation. Comparison of the ZnS-p crystal with the British-made scintillation crystal NE-45 (16 mm thick, 38 mm in diameter, made by "Nuclear Enterprises") and the Soviet crystal P (6mm thick, 40 mm in diameter), which is part of the neutron monitor RN-3, showed a neutron recording efficiency of 0.96% for the NE-450 crystal.

28

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A222/A026

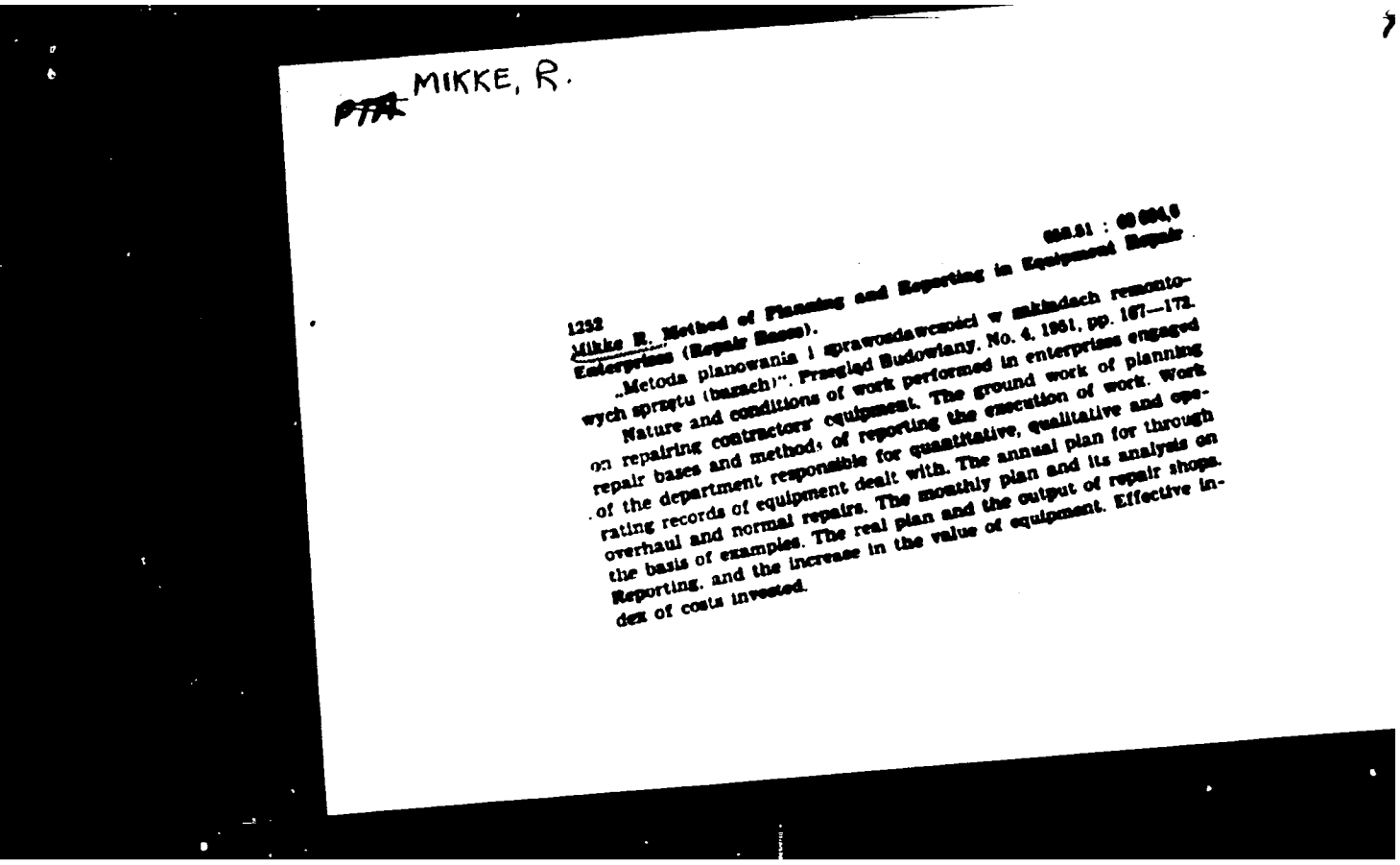
Scintillation Crystals of the ZnS (Ag) - Paraffin Type for Fast Neutrons

1.27% for the B crystal and 1.38% for the ZnS-p crystal, all at a neutron-to-gamma detection ratio of 1,000. Other properties of paraffin scintillation crystals are: mechanical strength lower than that of methyl polymetacrylate, worse surface polish, higher anisotropy of efficiency due to reduced thickness (3.8 instead of 6 or 16 mm), and simple production, which does not require high pressures or temperatures. There are 7 figures and 6 non-Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut Badań Jądrowych, Warszawa, Zakład Inżynierii Reaktorowej (Institute of Nuclear Research, Warsaw, Department of Reactor Engineering)

SUBMITTED: February, 1960

Card 4/4



MIKKE, R.

1232
Mikke R. Method of Planning and Reporting in Equipment Repair Enterprises (Repair Bases).
„Metoda planowania i sprawozdawczości w zakładach remontowych sprzętu (bazach)". Przegląd Budowlany. No. 4. 1951. pp. 167—172.
Nature and conditions of work performed in enterprises engaged on repairing contractors' equipment. The ground work of planning repair bases and methods of reporting the execution of work. Work of the department responsible for quantitative, qualitative and operating records of equipment dealt with. The annual plan for through overhaul and normal repairs. The monthly plan and its analysis on the basis of examples. The real plan and the output of repair shops. Reporting. and the increase in the value of equipment. Effective index of costs invested.

MIKKE, R.

"Specializing In The Repair Of Building Equipment" p. 99. (Przegląd Budowlany, Vol. no. 3, Mar. 1953, Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 2, Library of Congress, February, 1954

MIKKE, Ryszard (Warszawa)

Applying containers for building materials in the German Democratic Republic. Przegl budowl 34 no.3:159-160 Mr '62.

DUNKEN, H.; MIKKELEIT, W.; HAUCKE, G.

Spectrochemical analysis of Fe_2O_3-Cr_2O_3 mixtures with the aid of [illegible] and spectra. Glas Hem Ber 39 no.9:410-429-438 '66.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Friedrich-Schiller University, Jena, German Democratic Republic
Submitted December 6, 1965.

18.8510 25289 Z/021/61/000/008/001/002
D007/D102

AUTHORS: Sklenář, R., Engineer, and Mikl, A.

TITLE: Selecting the alignment of steel pipelines in view of corrosion by stray currents

PERIODICAL: Paliva, no. 8, 1961, 246-253

TEXT: Stray currents from d-c electrified RRs cause a severe corrosion of underground steel pipelines. The various active, passive, and combined electrical protection systems are either not fully effective or they are too expensive so that their application is limited. A better and cheaper way of preventing pipeline corrosion by stray currents is suitable pipeline alignment, i.e., to have the pipline run across areas with least stray-current intensity. According to the danger of stray-current corrosion, a pipeline can be divided into the following three zones: (1) The α-zone of simple soil corrosion which can be mitigated by quality coating combined with cathodic protection, and/or sacrificial anodes. (2) The β-zone

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25289 Z/021/61/000/008/001/002
Selecting the alignment of steel,.. D007/D102

with weak stray-current corrosion which can be mitigated by a more intensive cathodic protection, and/or by "electrical drains". This zone is separated from the δ -zone by insulation joints. (3) The δ-zone in which the pipeline is directly exposed to corrosion by stronger or strong stray currents so that the pipeline has to be protected by a combination of increased cathodic protection, quality coating and "electrical drains". Several examples of suitable pipeline alignments near stray-current sources are given and economicall evaluated. Generally, the following recommendations are made for pipeline construction: (1) Areas with stray currents should be avoided entirely or as much as possible. (2) Where a crossing of electrified tracks is inevitable, the pipeline should run perpendicularly to the electrified tracks and centered between substations (area of minimum stray-current intensity); it should continue in this direction away from the stray-current source till the β - or α -zone is reached. (3) Where the pipeline has to run parallel to electrified tracks, the distance should be at least 200 - 500 m, with the maximu distance in the vicinity of a substation. (4) Whenever possible,

Card 2/3

pipelines should be buried in the soil with maximum specific resistance. (5) Areas with a large number of closely spaced underground installations, or with individual underground installations which may establish a connection between the pipeline and the stray-current source, should be avoided. On the other hand, it may be of advantage to build pipeline branches towards the source of stray current from the anodic areas of existing pipelines, as such branch lines can advantageously be used as "electrical drains". However, all these recommendations are not generally valid. Therefore, detailed corrosion and resistance testing, geological survey and economical analysis of pipeline sections, traversing areas contaminated by stray currents, should be made before the final alignment of a pipeline is selected. There are 11 figures and 7 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Plynoprojekt, Praha (Plynoprojekt, Prague).

MIKL, O.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48
Apr. 10, 1954
Analytical Chemistry

Rapid determinations of sulfur and halogens in organi[c] compounds. O. Mikl and L. Pech (Ústav synth. kaučuku, Gottwaldov, [redacted] Chem. Listy 47, 904-6(1953).— Impregnate filter paper with a soln. of 100 mg. org. compd. contg. S, halogens, or both, burn in an O atm. in a flask contg. 100 ml. H_2O + 10 ml. 3% neutral H_2O_2, and titrate after 1 hr. and after expelling CO_2 by boiling 2 min. If S is present, titrate the H_2SO_4 with alkali hydroxide soln., if halogens and S are present, det. the total acidity and the halogen content by titration with $Hg(NO_3)_2$.

M. Hudlický

MIKL...

15

Estimation of potassium peroxydisulfate in butadiene-styrene latex. Miroslav Kratil and Oldřich Mikl (Výzk. ústav synt. kaučuku, Gottwaldov, Czech.). *Chem. průmysl* 9, 274–5(1959).—A polarographic method is suggested for the detn. of $K_2S_2O_8$ in latexes in the presence of Nekal (I) (mixt. of butylnaphthalenesulfonic acids) as emulsifier. In the presence of I the $S_2O_8^{--}$ wave is deformed so that at concns. of I higher than 1.45 g./l. the frontal part of the wave is completely suppressed, the back part remaining well defined. The influence of pH is very important, the best results being obtained at pH 6–7, measurements being carried out between 1.0 and 1.8 v. in the absence of O. Under these conditions the height of the wave is directly proportional to the concn. of $K_2S_2O_8$. J. Sebenda

4

P/014/60/039/009/008/011
A224/A026

AUTHORS: Kubinová, Milada; Mikl, Oldrich

TITLE: The Application of Gas Chromatography in the Research on Synthetic Rubber

PERIODICAL: Przemysł Chemiczny, 1960, Vol. 39, No. 9, pp. 552 - 555

TEXT: The paper was submitted in Czech language by the Institute of Synthetic Rubber Research at the Kaučuk Works in Gottwaldowo. It was translated into Polish by Albin Paśś. The purpose of this paper is to inform Polish readers on the application of gas chromatography in synthetic rubber research, which has been developed and employed by this institute since 1956. The setup for gas chromatography is briefly described and illustrated in Figures 1 through 4. Methods for the determination of butadiene, isoprene and chloroprene contents are given. The reader is referred to the bibliography listed for detailed description of equipment, methods and results of investigations. There are 7 figures and 25 references: 16 Polish, 7 Czech and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut Badawczy Kauczuku Syntetycznego przy Zakładach KAUČUK (Institute of Synthetic Rubber Research at the Kaučuk Works) in Gottwaldowo

Card 1/1

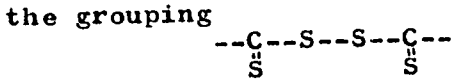
Z/009/61/000/001/006/006
E112/E153

AUTHORS: Kresta, Jiří and Mikl, Oldřich

TITLE: Polarographic Analysis of Tetraethyl-thiuram-disulfide in Chloroprene Latex

PERIODICAL: Chemický Průmysl, 1961 No.1, pp.52-55

TEXT: Polarographic reduction of compounds which contain the grouping



has been demonstrated by Proske (Ang.Chem. 53, 550, 1940) who has, however, made no systematic study of the compounds he investigated and confined himself to reporting the feasibility of using the polarograph for the analysis of vulcanisation accelerators. Satisfactory methods for the determination of thiuram in rubber latexes were not known. The present paper describes a reliable and reproducible polarographic analysis for thiuram, which is also applicable to complex latex (chloroprene) mixtures. A Heyrovský model polarograph was used for recording

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Z/009/61/000/001/006/006
E112/E153

Polarographic Analysis of Tetraethyl-thiuram-disulfide in Chloroprene Latex

all polarograms. The supporting electrolyte had the following composition: 0,2M-LiCl, 0,025M-CH_3COONa, 95% CH_3OH and 5% water. Thiuram gives rise to a well-defined half-wave reduction curve at -0,60 V vs. saturated calomel electrode. Using a mercury base as unpolarised electrode, $E_{1/2}$ = -0,42 V. The occurrence of an adsorption curve was not established. An investigation was conducted as to whether thiuram could be determined polarographically directly in the latex mixture, containing apart from the chlorporene emulsion also sulfur, sodium sulfide, rosin soaps, pyrocatechole, phenyl-β-naphthylamine, toluene and water, or whether suitable extraction methods have to be devised. Direct extraction proved impracticable. Useful results were obtained by precipitating the latex with simultaneous extraction of thiuram by means of the supporting electrolyte. The chloroprene latex was added, drop by drop, and with rapid stirring to the electrolyte solution (1 ml latex added to 50 ml supporting electrolyte and this solution was used directly for

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E112/E153

Polarographic Analysis of Tetraethyl-thiuram-disulfide in Chlorporene Latex

the polarographic analysis). The solubility of thiuram in the supporting electrolyte was first determined by preliminary tests, amounting to 15.15 g/l at 20.5 °C and 28.5 g/l at 30.0 °C. Using the suggested method, 95% of the total thiuram content was extracted from the reaction mixture. The effect of the other ingredients in the chlorporene latex on the polarogram was studied (without thiuram). The polarogram showed only one wave, that of sulfur, the other components proving polarographically inactive. It was seen that the half-wave potential of sulfur was in great proximity to that of thiuram, the recording of which was therefore difficult. Methods of polarographic analyses of thiuram in the presence of sulfur were studied. Best differentiations were accomplished by the addition of alkalies to the reaction mixture, e.g. 0.003 mol/l KOH. Decomposition of thiuram was negligible. Polarograms showing a solution of thiuram in the supporting electrolyte, without and with the addition of varying amounts of KOH, are illustrated, annotated as follows:

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E112/E153

Polarographic Analysis of Tetraethyl-thiuram-disulfide in Chloroprene Latex

Polarogram of latex, containing 4.5 mg thiuram/mℓ. 1 - thiuram in supporting electrolyte; 2,3 and 4 - thiuram in supporting electrolyte with increasing quantities of KOH.
It can be seen that the half-wave potential of thiuram remains constant, whereas that of sulfur is moved to more negative values.
The reproducibility of the method was determined from 9 analyses of latexes with 7.3 mg thiuram/ml. The error of the method was ± 3.6% with a probability of 95%.
There are 8 figures, 1 table and 12 references: 4 German, 1 Norwegian, 3 Soviet, 2 Czech and 2 English.

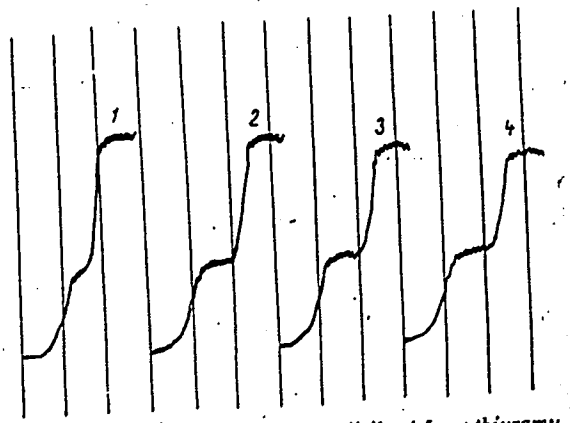
ASSOCIATION: Kaučuk, n.p., Výzkumný ústav syntetického kaučuku, Gottwaldov
(Kaučuk n.p., Research Institute for Synthetic Rubber, Gottwaldov)

SUBMITTED: March 30, 1960

Card 4/5

Z/009/61/000/001/006/006
E112/E153

Polarographic Analysis of Tetraethyl-thiuram-disulfide in Chloroprene Latex



Obr. 8. Polarogramy latexu obsahujícího 4,5 mg thiuramu v 1 ml

Fig.8

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G/004/61/006/001/002/011
B007/B054

AUTHORS: Mžourek, Z., Engineer, and Mikl, O., Engineer

TITLE: Thermal Decomposition of Waste Rubber. Report No. 4. Analysis of Waste Rubber Pyrolysis Products

PERIODICAL: Plaste und Kautschuk, 1961, Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 3-6

TEXT: The values of measurement obtained by a chemical and physical investigation of waste rubber pyrolysis products allow a conclusion concerning their chemical composition. As some fractions originating in the distillation of waste rubber can be used as stretchers and plasticizers for natural and synthetic rubbers, the plasticizer "Triumf" and the stretcher Motor Oil "DT" were used as standard to establish comparable values, and the analytical methods used for the examination of mineral oils were, therefore, applied to investigate the distillates. The authors give a survey of published procedures to obtain data from the investigation of plasticizers and stretchers on mineral oil basis concerning their chemical composition and applicability. The following authors are mentioned: Rostler, Hoffmann, Meissner, Brouers, Luttropp, Isley, Rossini,

Card 1/4

Thermal Decomposition of Waste Rubber. Report No. 4. Analysis of Waste Rubber Pyrolysis Products

G/004/61/008/001/002/011
B007/B054

Hill, Coats, Swelly, Vlugter, Waterman, van Westen, Tadema, van Hes, Cornelissen, Robert, Gooding, Mair, White, Willingham, Ebby, and Taft. Pyrolysis of waste rubber was conducted between 400 and 500°C; resulting products might, on the one hand, partly originate from the cellulose present in the waste products (e.g., tire cord of car tires), and, on the other hand, from secondary transformations according to Kürschner (Ref.24). The following products were formed: gaseous phase (carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, methane, ethylene, formaldehyde) and losses 5-10%, liquid phase (acetic acid, formic acid, acetone, and other ketones; tarry phase: phenol, cresol, toluene, furfurole, furfuryl, alcohol, methyl furan, and others) 35-40% (30% of it distilling over up to 180°C) coke 40-50%, water 5-10%. The following fractions were studied in detail: A fraction condensed at -70°C mainly gave trimethyl ethylene and isoprene in the gas-chromatographic investigation according to Kubínová (Ref. 26), a fraction boiling between 30 and 40°C gave trimethyl ethylene, isoprene, and various other pentenes. The fraction of 40-180°C was subdivided into six intermediate fractions which were studied by infrared spectroscopy; data published by Havelka, Keprt, Hanza, Barnes, Bellamy, Randall,

Card 2/

Thermal Decomposition of Waste Rubber. Report No. 4. Analysis of Waste Rubber Pyrolysis Products

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Midgley, Hummel, and Harms are referred to. The authors found the following composition of fractions: methyl butene, methyl pentene, various pentadienes, benzene, toluene (40-110°C, 12.9% of the total amount); toluene, m-xylene (110-145°C, 15.6%); dipentene, m-xylene, methyl-ethyl benzene (145-170°C, 35.1%), and dipentene with traces of methyl-ethyl benzene (170-180°C, 27%). The composition varies according to the material used for pyrolysis and the experimental conditions. Further studies were made, and the results compiled in tables: elementary analysis, determination of density, refractive index, molecular weight, viscosity, and aniline point (also in fractions above 180°C). The results of infrared spectroscopic investigation were checked by the combined chromatographic and spectral method, as well as by the method of analytical rectification in conjunction with infrared spectroscopy. The Czech original was translated by J. Techel (Radebeul). The article is being continued. There are 5 figures, 4 tables, and 1 non-Soviet reference.

Card 3/4

Thermal Decomposition of Waste Rubber. Report No. 4. Analysis of Waste Rubber Pyrolysis Products

G/004/61/008/001/002/011
B007/B054

ASSOCIATION: Forschungsinstitut für Gummi- und Plasttechnologie, Gottwaldov, CSSR (Research Institute of Rubber and Plastics Technology, Gottwaldov, CSSR); Forschungsinstitut für Synthesekautschuk, Gottwaldov, CSSR (Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber, Gottwaldov, CSSR)

Card 4/4

ULBRECHTOVA, Vera; MIKL, Oldrich

Determination of indandione in chloroprene latex. Chem prum 14 no.4:207-208 Ap '64.

1. Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber, Kaucuk National Enterprise, Kralupy nad Vltavou.

MIKKA, D

CZECH

Electrophoretic investigations of the serum proteins in rabbits during hyperimmunization against swine erysipelas. A. Sokol, A. Mil—, J. Kosocha, M. Špenik, and D. Mikla (Veterinár. fak., Košice, Czech.). *Veterinářský Časopis* 3, 121–32(1954).—The reaction of rabbits to successive, periodic injections of the bacilli was followed by microelectrophoresis of serum proteins on paper. The 1st week brought a significant rise in the α-globulin fraction (I). During the 2nd week I returned to normal values and a striking rise of the γ-globulin fraction (II) was observed. The albumins showed from the beginning a tendency to fall which became especially significant at the time of rise of II. L. J. Urbánek

MIKLAILEIS, G.

Combined cure of experimental tuberculosis. Pt. 2. The effect of ditazol and its combination with streptomycin on the course of tuberculosis in guinea pigs. In Russian. p. 175.

TOIMETISED. BIOLOOGILINE SERIA. IZVESTIIA. SERIIA BIOLOGICHESKAIA. (Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia) Tallinn, Estonia. Vol. 8, no. 3, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEIA) Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan 1960.

Uncl.

MIKLANEK, Dusan, inz.

New materials in road building. Siln doprava 12 no.5:4-5 My '64.

1. Cesty National Enterprise, Bratislava Plant.

L 31069-66 EWP(e)/EWP(k)/T/EWP(l)/EWP(f)/EWP(v)
ACC NR: AP6022549 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0031/66/014/002/0125/0127

35
B

AUTHOR: Miklas, Milan--Miklash, M. (Engineer)

ORG: Slovak fittings plant, n.p., Myjava (Slovenska armaturka)

TITLE: Production and use of single-purpose machines in the machining of the bodies of fittings

SOURCE: Strojirenska vyroba, v. 14, no. 2, 1966, 125-127

TOPIC TAGS: pipe, machine tool, metal machining

ABSTRACT: The article describes single-purpose equipment used in the production of bodies of various pipe fittings at the plant and tells of the progress made in the period since 1958 in adapting and improving the equipment. Photographs of the fittings and equipment and a schematic diagram of the arrangement of the equipment are provided. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 CC

MIKLAS, P. MUDr.

Stenosing subglottic edema after endotracheal narcosis. Rozhl. chir. 36 no.2:94-98 Feb 57.

1. Chirurgicke oddelenie OUNZ v Havlickove, prednosta MUDr P. Mehek.
(ANESTHESIA, ENDOTRACHEAL, inj. eff.
stenosing subglottic edema (Cz))
(EDEMA, etiol. & pathogen.
endotracheal anesth. causing stenosing subglottic edema (C

MIKLAS, R.

Biliobiliary perforation in a double gallbladder. Rozh.chir.43 no.1:51-54 Ja'64.

1. Chirurgicke oddelenie nemocnice v Nitre; veduci: MUDr. Frastacky.

MIKLAS, R.

Incarceration of the small intestine within a mesenteric defect with gangrene of the loop. Rozhl. chir. 42 no.6: 398-400 Je '63.

1. Chirurgicke oddelenie OUNZ v Nitre, vedúci MUDr. S. Frastacky.

(INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION) (ILEUM)
(MESENTERY) (GANGRENE)

KADLIC,T.; JACZ,K., MUDr.; MESKOVA, M.; MIKLAS,R.; SOMODI,J.; MORAVEC, R.

Injuries of extremities resulting from accidental intra-arterial injections. Bratisl. lek. listy 45 no.7:414-419 15 Ap '65.

1. I. chirurgicka klinika Lekarske fakulty Univerzity Komenskeho v Bratislave (veduci: prof. MUDr. K. Carsky); Neurochirurgicke oddelenie Krajowej ustavy narodniho zdravi v Bratislave (veduci: MUDr. K. Jacz, CSc) a Chirurgicke oddelenie Obvodniho ustavu narodniho zdravi, Nitra (veduci: primar MUDr. S.Frastacky).

MIKLAS, V.

TECHNOLOGY

periodicals: RUDY Vol.6, no. 7, July 1958

MIKLAS, V. Freeing jammed boring tools by vibration. p. 236.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, no. 5 May 1959, Unclass.

MIKLAS, V.

Air drilling in Czechoslovakia. Razved.i okh.nedr 28 no.4:56-60 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Chekhoslovatskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika.
(Czechoslovakia--Boring)

SHVETS, Ivan Trofimovich, akademik; BUKSHPUN, Il'ya Davidovich; KIRAKOVSKIY, Nikolay Feliksovich, dotsent; MARKOVSKIY, Filipp Titovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; PERKOV, Vasiliy Gerasimovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; ZOLOTAREV, T.L., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; MIZIA-SHEVICH, G.P., inzh., retsenzent; RIKENBERG, D.E., red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'-SKAYA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Electric power] Energetika. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 501 p. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Akademiya nauk USSR (for Shvets).
(Electric power) (Electric machinery)

AUTHORS: Koshelev, M.V., Miklashevich, L.M. SOV/113-58-11-10/16

TITLE: About the Heat Treatment of Forgings With the Utilization of the Forging Heat (O termicheskoy obrabotke pokovok s ispol'zovaniyem kovochnogo tepla)

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 11, pp 33 - 35, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Moscow Motor Vehicle Plant imeni Likhachev carried out investigations on the utilization of the forging heat in the heat treatment of forgings. The tests included the isothermal hardening of the forgings in molten salts or alkali, direct hardening in oil or water, and gradual cooling beginning at the temperature of the finished forging process. The basic characteristics of forgings treated by isothermal hardening are given in table 1. They include the driving shaft of the intermediate axle and suction valve of 40Kh steel. The results of mechanical tests with these forgings are presented in table 2 for the drive shafts, and in table 3 for the valves. A comparison of these results demonstrated that the forgings had a coarse mixed microstructure (austenite) with low indices of resilience. This is due to the fact that the forgings brought into the isothermal medium could not immediately take on the temperature of this medium.

Card 1/2

SOV/113-58-11-10/16

About the Heat Treatment of Forgings With the Utilization of the Forging Heat

Forgings of the connecting rod, the suction valve of the engine and the flange of the yoke of the drive shaft were given to immediate hardening by utilizing the forging heat. Steel of 40R type was used for the connecting rod forging, and 35 steel for the drive shaft yoke flange. The mechanical properties are given in table 4. Data concerning resilience and yield strength fatigue limits of 40R steel are shown in table 5. The results permit one to recommend the direct hardening process with utilization of the forging heat. Gradual cooling beginning with the temperature of the finished forging process was studied with forgings of the gearbox of the ZIL automobile made of 30 KhGT and 18 KhGT steel in containers with heated walls. The speed of cooling is a decisive factor in obtaining the best microstructure. There are 7 tables, 1 photo, and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy avtozavod imeni Likhacheva (The Moscow Automobile Plant imeni Likhachev)

1. Metals--Forging 2. Materials--Heat treatment 3. Materials --Test results

Card 2/2

GRUZDOV, P.Ya.; MIKLASHEVICH, L.M.; FILOSOFOV, G.G.

Mechanical properties and the microstructure of steel following hardening from the forging temperature. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.6:13-15 Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Steel—Hardening)
(Metals, Effect of temperature on)

GOROKHOV, Sergey Fedorovich; MIKLASHEVSKAYA, A.V., otv. red.; DOLENKO, L.N., red.

[Nonlinear and parametric processes] Nelineinye i parametricheskie protsessy. Moskva, Redaktsionno-izdatel'skii otdel VZEIS. No.2. [A manual for the course "Theoretical principles of radio engineering" for students of the fourth course of radio engineering departments] Uchebnoe posobie po kursu "Teoreticheskie osnovy radiotekhniki" dlia studentov 4 kursa radiotekhnicheskikh fakul'tetov. 1963. 87 p. (MIRA 17:5)

NIKLASHEVSKAYA, A. V.

"Pat.ogenic Staphylococcus on the Hands of Personnel Worki.g in the Surgical Clinic

Khirurgiya, No. 3, 1949, Mbr. General Surgery, Mbr. Chair of Microbio.ogy,

First Leningrad Med. Inst. im I. P. Pavlov. -c1949-

SOSNYAKOV, N.G.;MIKLASHEVSKAYA, A.V.

Tissue therapy in certain diseases. Vest. khir. Grekova, Leningr. 72 no.1:19-25 Jan-Feb 1952. (CIML 22:1)

1. Docent for Sosnyakov. 2. Of the Clinic of General Surgery of First Leningrad Medical Institute imeni I. P. Pavlov (Director -- Prof. A. M. Zabludovskiy).

[redacted]

LAVROV, V.V.; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA-LEVINA, M.S.; FEDOROV, D.N.; IOSSET, G.Ya.; SOSNYAKOV, N.G.; BERINGER, Yu.V.; KOZACHINSKIY, R.M.; YELETSKAYA, O.I.; GOSHKINA, A.I.; MIKLASHEVSKAYA, A.V.; ZYKOV, A.A.; LEBEDEV, M.F.; LERGUNOVA, K.S.; [redacted]

In memory of A.M.Zabludovskii. Khirurgiia no.12:74-75 D '53. (MLRA 7:1)

(Zabludovskii, Anton Martynovich, 1880-1953)

MIKLASHEVSKAYA, A.V., kand.med.nauk

Results of the use of the anticoagulant fenilin in clinical practice. Akt.vop.perel.krovi no.6:218-220 '58. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. akad. I.P. Pavlova (zav. kafedroy - prof. A.N. Filatov).
(INDANDIONE) (ANTICOAGULANTS (MEDICINE))

MIKLASHEVSKAYA, A.V.

Use of the anticoagulant phenillin for the treatment and prevention of thromboembolic diseases. Khirurgiia 35 no.10:105-109 O '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.N. Filatov) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. akad. I.P. Pavlova.

(THROMBOEMBOLISM therapy)
(ANTICOAGULANTS therapy)

MIKLASHEVSKAYA, A.V.

[Automation of radio measurements] Avtomatizatsiia radiotekhnicheskikh izmerenii. Moskva, Redaktsionno-izdatel'skii otdel VZEIS. Pt.2. "Antenna measurements] Antennye izmereniia. 1963. 34 p. (MIRA 16:11)
(Radio measurements)

MIKLASHEVSKAYA, N.N.:

MIKLASHEVSKAYA, N.N.: "The anthropological composition of the Kirgiz nation". Moscow. 1955. Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner State U imeni M.V. Lomonosov. Soil-Biology Faculty. (Dissertations for the Degree of C ndidate of Biological Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis' No 44, 29 October 1955. Moscow

MIKLASHEVSKAYA, N. N.

"Vozrastnye izmeneniya morfologicheskikh osobennostey golovy i litsa u detey i podrostkov razlichnykh etnicheskikh grupp."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences, Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

SOPOV, N.P.; MIKLASHEVSKAYA, V.S.

Condensation of diene hydrocarbons with acetylenedicarboxylic acid and with its methyl ester. Zhur.ob.khim.26 no.7:1914-1918 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Institut aviatsionnogo priborostroyeniya.
(Olefins) (Acetylenedicarboxylic acid)

AUTHORS: Miklashevskaya, V. S., Petrov, A. A. 79-28-5-1/69

TITLE: Investigations in the Field of Conjugated Systems (Issledovaniya v oblasti sopryazhennykh sistem) LXXV. Condensation of Diene Halides With Acetyldicarbonester (LXXV. Kondensatsiya galogenodiyenov s atsetilendikarbonovym efirom)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 5, pp 1125 - 1127 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Acetylenedicarboxylic acid and its esters belong to the dienophil compounds most thoroughly investigated (Reference1); however, of its conversions with halide derivatives of dienes, only the condensation with fluoroprene is described (Reference 3). The subject of this paper is the condensation of the dimethylester of acetylenecarboxylic acid with some chlorine and bromine derivatives of divinyl and isoprene. In the case of 1-bromobutadiene only phtalic acid could be separated from the mixture obtained in small yield; a splitting off of hydrogen halide was observed there. Chloroprene and bromoprene with the above mentioned ester yield normal condensates, i. e. dimethylester of the 4-chloro- and 4-bromo $\Delta^{1,4}$-dihydrophtalic

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79-20 5-1/69

Investigations in the Field of Conjugated Systems. LXXXV. Condensation of Diene Halides With Acetyldicarbonester

acids, the first in liquid and the second in crystalline state. The saponification of these esters with alkali liquor to the corresponding acids did not succed. In the hydrolysis hydrogen halide is split off and a decarboxylation takes place under the formation of a mixture of benzoic acid and halogen acid, which could be observed in the saponification of the esters of the 4-fluoro-$\Delta^{1,4}$-dihydrophthalic acid and 4-halogen-$\Delta^{1,4}$-dihydrobenzoic acids. The analogously composed chloro- and bromoisoprenes form with acetyldicarbonester dimethylesters of the 5-chloro-and 5-bromo-4-methyl-$\Delta^{1,4}$-dihydrophthalic acid in crystalline state. On heating with diluted alkali liquor also hydrogen halide splits off and a decarboxylation takes place. There are 4 references, all of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

79-28-5-1/69

Investigations in the Field of Conjugated Systems. LXXXV. Condensation of Diene Halides With Acetyldicarbonester

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy institut aviatsionnogo priborostroyeniya (Leningrad Institute for the Manufacture of Aviation Instrume

SUBMITTED: April 16, 1957

Card 3/3

24423

S/079/61/031/007/005/008
D229/D305

11.1210 also 2209

AUTHORS: Miklashevskaya, V.S., and Petrov, A.A.

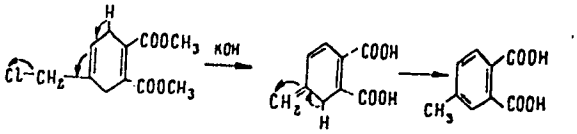
TITLE: Investigation of conjugated systems. CXLI. Diene synthesis with 2-chloromethyl-butadiene-1

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 31, no. 7, 1961, 2161 - 2166

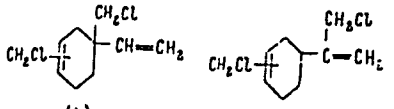
TEXT: The diene condensation of 2-chloromethyl-butadiene-1,3 with mono- and dibasic olefinic and acetylenic carboxylic acids and their derivatives were studied. This was carried out in the absence of information on the behavior of allylic halogenodienes in diene condensation. This method appeared to give a new route to the synthesis of cyclohexenes and cyclohexadienes. During condensation partial dehydrohalogenation was observed. On condensation with maleic anhydride, HCl was eliminated, forming a new conjugated system which in turn could condense with maleic anhydride giving a final product of tetra-carboxylic acid. These condensations gave low

Card 1/5

yields with sometimes very low chlorine content. Separation of the reaction products was complicated by dimerization of the diene. The chlorine in the addition products is very labile. Loss of HCl in addition products was sometimes brought about by alkali, giving in the case of adducts from acetylenic dienophiles, fully aromatic systems. A mechanism is suggested for this reaction:



The dimer of 2-chloromethyl butadiene was prepared. Dimerization can give two products, A., B.,



Investigation of conjugated ...

Isoprene gives mainly B., whereas 2-chloromethyl butadiene-1,3 gives A. This is proved by the infra-red spectral bands, corresponding to vinyl absorption. (912, 991, 1630 CM^{-1}). Introduction of chlorine into the methyl group makes the Δ-1 double bond more "nucleophilic" [Abstractor's note: More electrophilic] i.e. more dienophilic, giving product A. The position of the chloromethyl group in ring (3 or 4) was not determined. 2-chloromethyl butadiene-1,3 was prepared by chlorination of isoprene. Condensation with methyl acrylate is then fully described. Methyl-1-methyl- 3 (or 4)-chloromethyl cyclohexene-3-carboxylate was prepared by heating methyl methacrylate with chloroisoprene in toluene (and hydroquinone) at 150-160°C for 14 hours. The product was fractionated and the fraction boiling 125-127°C/10 mm contained the desired compound, of d_4^{20} 1.1090, n_D^{20} 1.4920. 3 (or 4)-chloromethylcyclohexadiene-1,4-carboxylic acid was prepared in 40 % yield from chloroisoprene and propiolic acid by heating at 130°C for 12 hours in toluene (with hydroquinone). The product, purified by chromatography over Al_2O_3

Card 3/5

had m.p. 166-168°C. Methyl-3(or 4) chloromethyl cyclohexadiene-1,4-carboxylate was prepared from chloroisoprene and methyl propiolate in toluene (with hydroquinone) by heating to 140°C for 12 hours, in 45 % yield. B.p. 137-139°C/10 mm, d_4^{20} 1.1650, n_D^{20} 1.5208. 4-chlormethyl cyclohexene-4-dicarboxylic acid dimethyl ester was prepared from chloro-isoprene and dimethyl fumarate, by heating in toluene (with hydroquinone) at 130-140°C, for 12 hours, in 39 % yield. B.p. 170-173°C/10 mm, d_4^{20} 1.2090, n_D^{20} 1.4916. Dimethyl-4-chlormethyl cyclohexadiene-1,4-dicarboxylate was prepared in a 67 % yield by heating chloro-isoprene and dimethyl acetylene dicarboxylate in toluene (and hydroquinone) at 145°C for ten hours. The product was purified by distillation. B.p. 187-190°C/10 mm, d_4^{20} 1.2422, n_D^{20} 1.5144. The methyl ester was heated with an excess of 10 % alcoholic NaOH under reflux, for four hours, and the product was separated rom inorganic matter by ether extraction of the residue after the alcohol had

Card 4/5

Investigation of conjugated ...

been distilled off. The product, 4-methyl phthalic acid was purified by recrystallization from benzene and acetone. Mp. 151-152°C. There are 1 figure and 7 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: E.H. Farmer, F.L. Warren, J. Chem. Soc., 1929, 897.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy institut aviatsionnogo priborostroeniya (Leningrad Institute of Aviation Instrumentation)

SUBMITTED: July 19, 1960

CARD 5/5

L 60838-65 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) MJW/
JD/WB

ACCESSION NR: AR5018409 UR/0081/65/000/007/K004/K004

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 11K23

AUTHOR: Miklashevskaya, V. S.; Zdyurenko, V. V.; Kovngr, M. L.; Smyslenov, A. M.

TITLE: On the question of the corrosion resistance of silumin

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Leningr. in-t aviats. priborostr., vyp. 43, 1964, 156-162

TOPIC TAGS: silumin, corrosion resistance

TRANSLATION: The corrosion resistance of samples of Al-Si alloy Al-2 was investigated. It was established that their corrosion resistance in a series of cases is considerably lower than normal for this alloy. This apparently is due to contamination of the alloy with other admixtures. Methods of increasing corrosion resistan were recommended. Authors' abstract.

SUB CODE: MM ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

MIKLASHEVSKAYA, T. V.

"Study of Operation of House Pressure Regulators." Academy of Municipal Engineering imeni K. D. Pamfilov, Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: M-972, 20 Feb 56

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

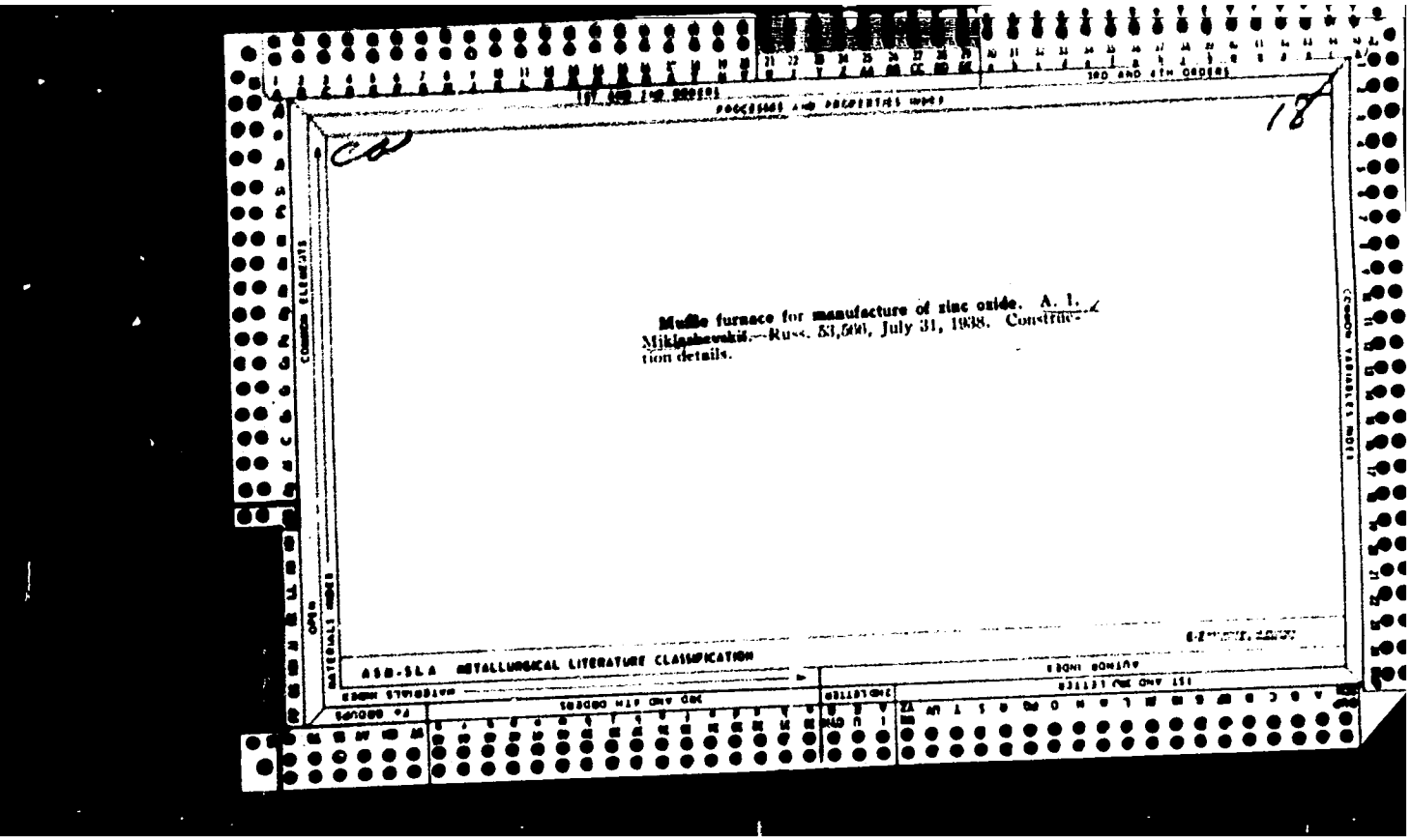
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

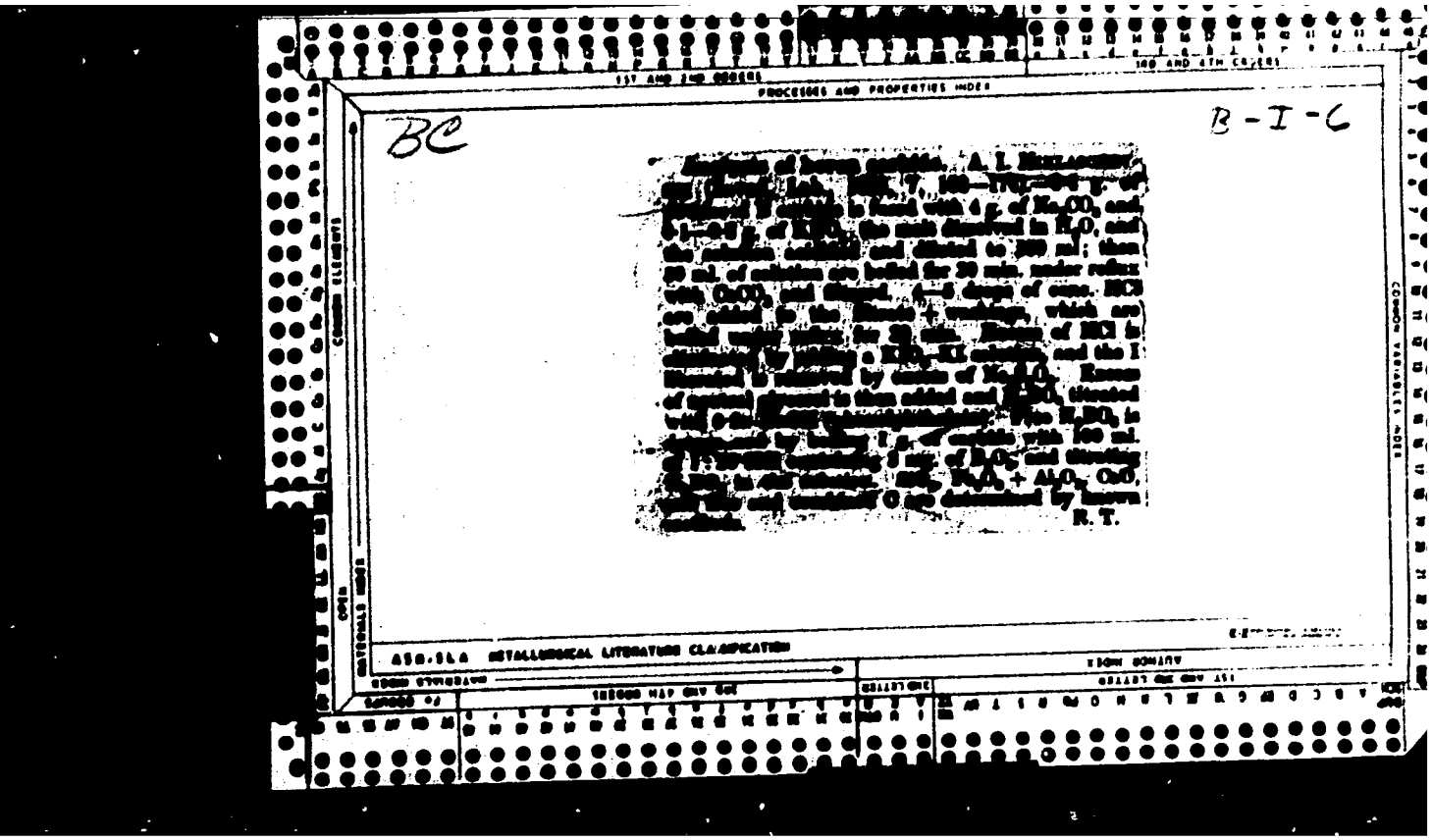
BC

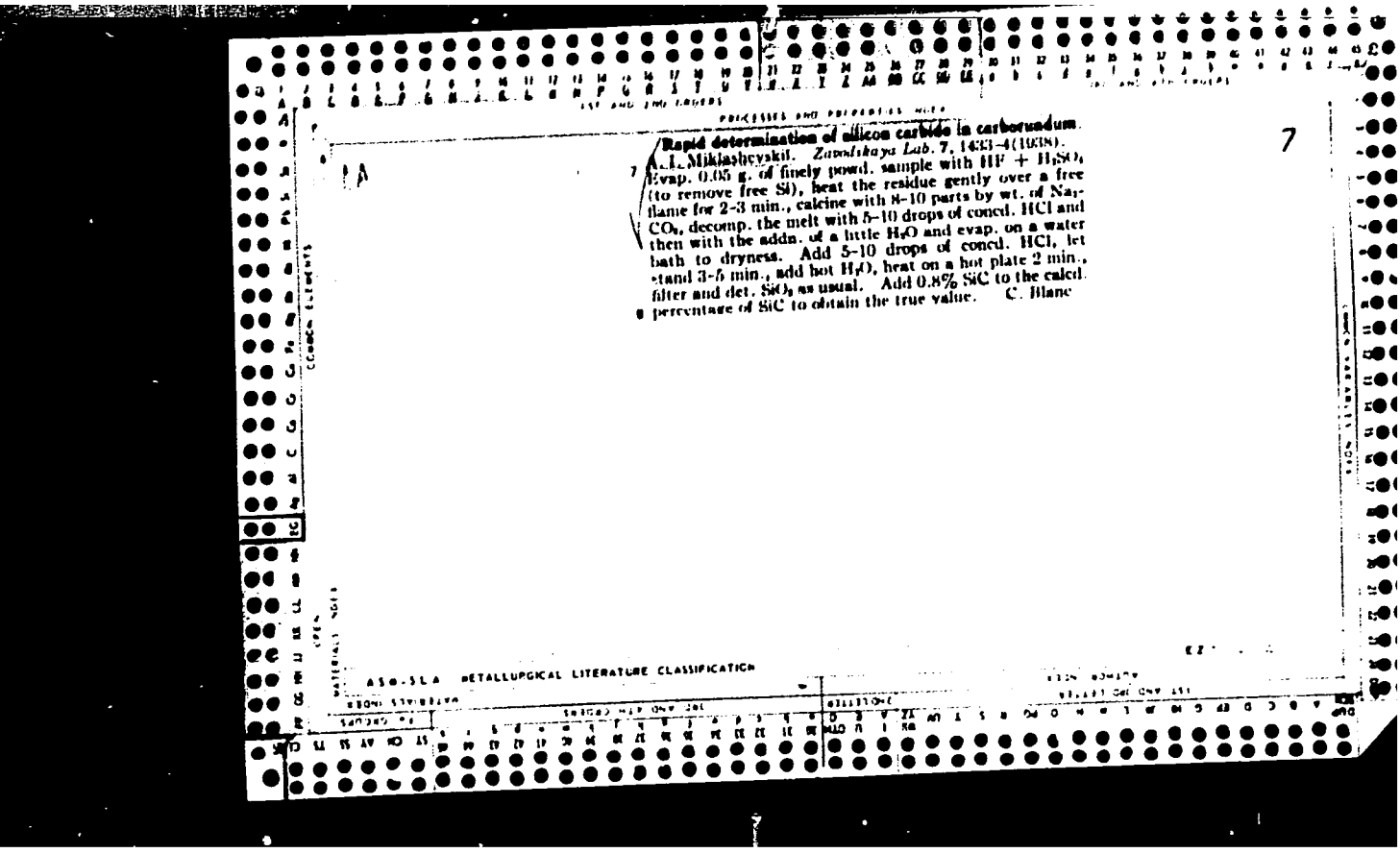
5-T-8

Rapid analysis of electro-corundum and natural corundum. A. I. [illegible] (Zavod. Lab., 1937, 6, 12[illegible]—1[illegible]).—SiO_2 and Al_2O_3 in corundum are determined by known colorimetric and hydroxyquinoline methods. R. T.

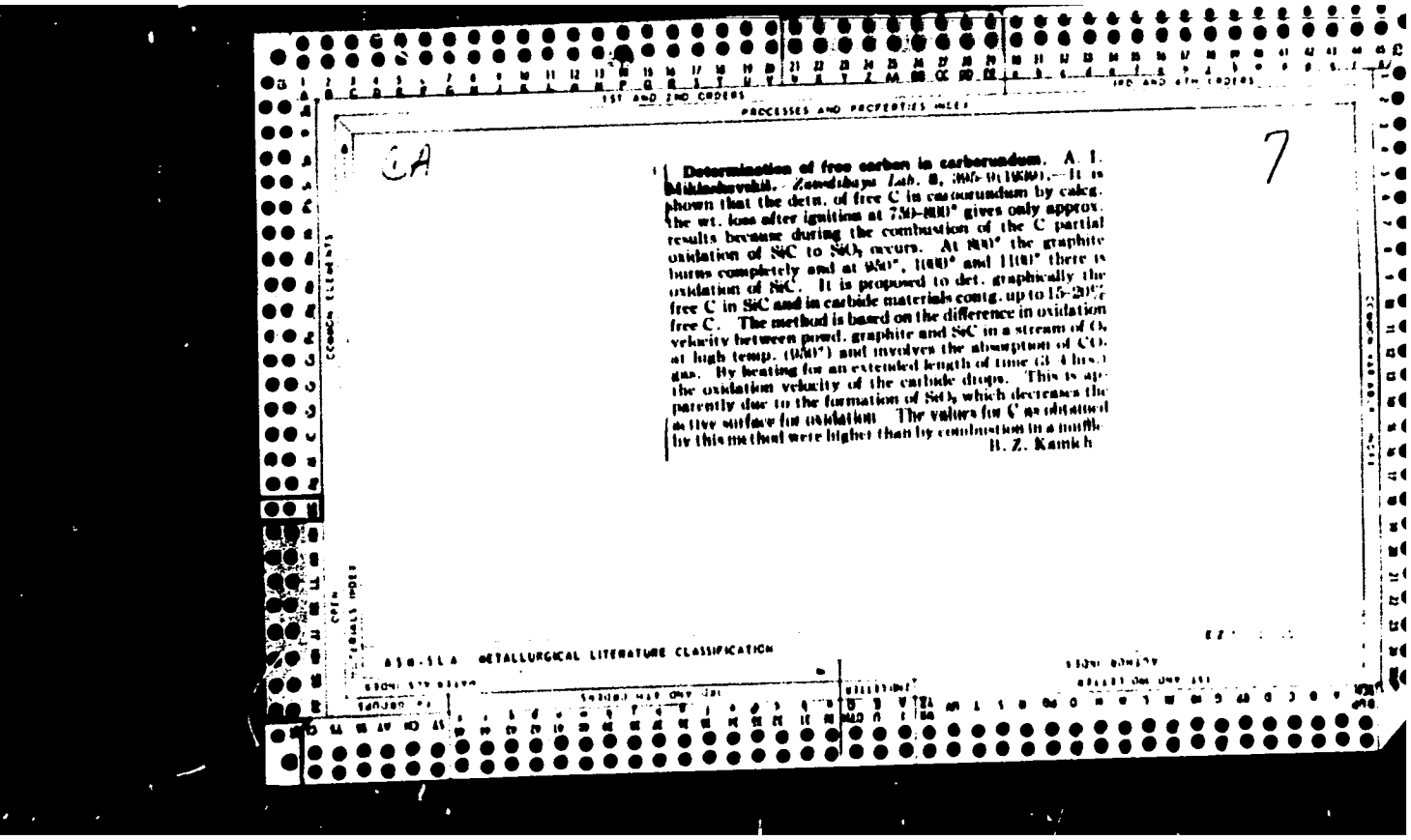
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION







Rapid determination of silicon carbide in carborundum. A. I. Miklashevskii. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 7, 1433–4 (1938). Evap. 0.05 g. of finely powd. sample with HF + H_2SO_4 (to remove free Si), heat the residue gently over a free flame for 2–3 min., calcine with 8–10 parts by wt. of Na_2CO_3, decomp. the melt with 5–10 drops of concd. HCl and then with the addn. of a little H_2O and evap. on a water bath to dryness. Add 5–10 drops of concd. HCl, let stand 3–5 min., add hot H_2O, heat on a hot plate 2 min., filter and det. SiO_2 as usual. Add 0.8% SiC to the calcd. percentage of SiC to obtain the true value. C. Blanc



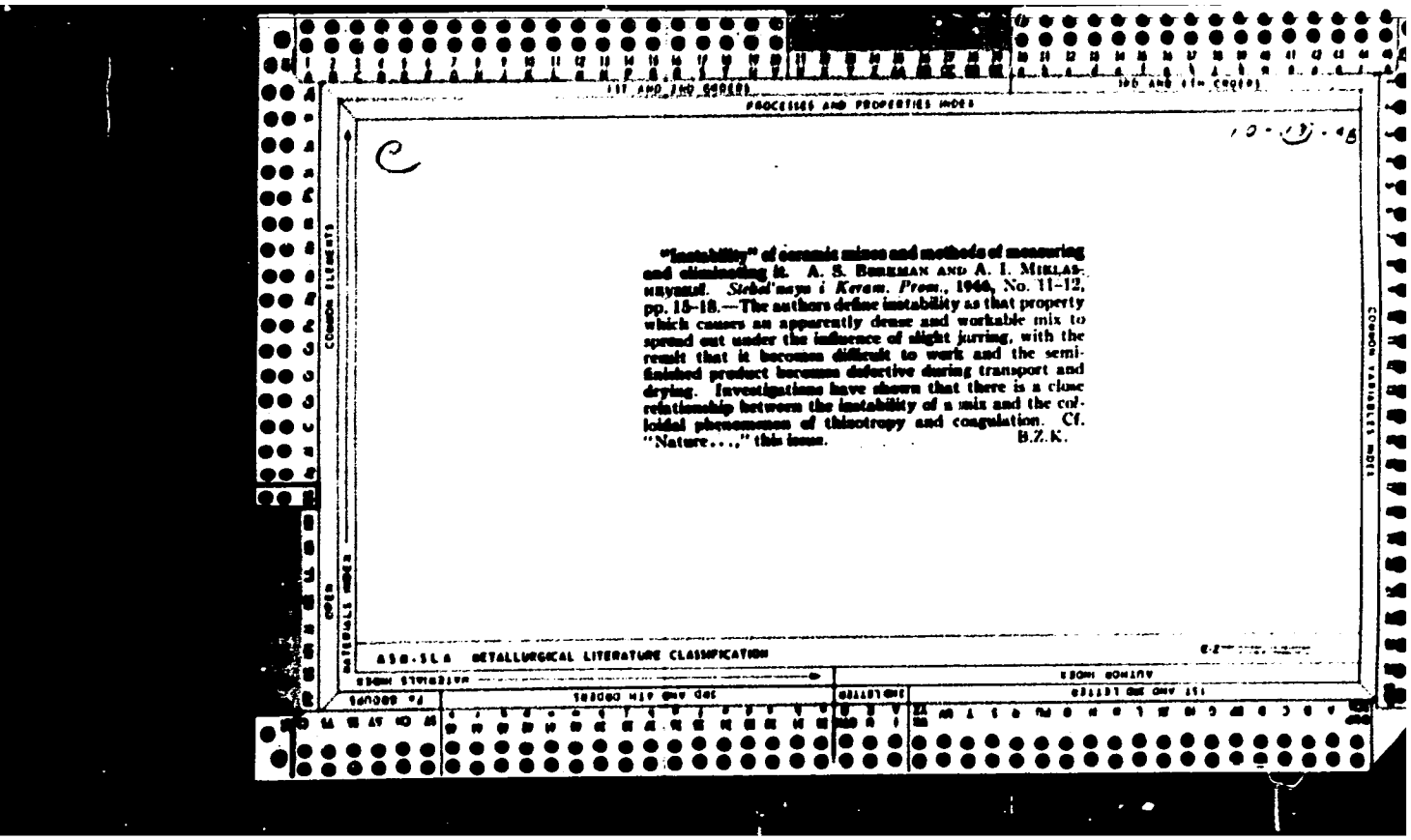
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1A

7

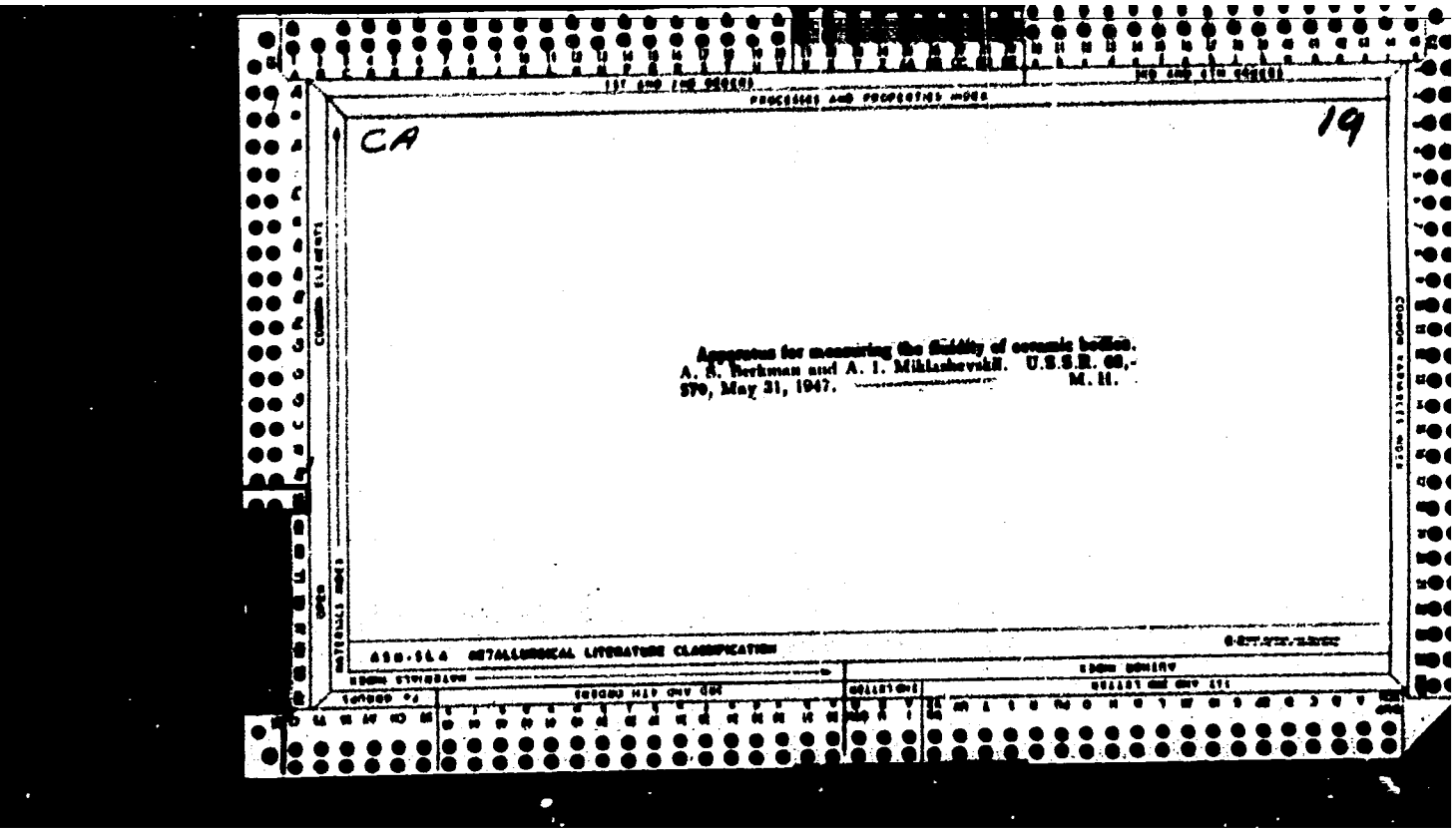
Determination of free carbon in carborundum. A. I. Mikhailovskii. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 8, 306-9(1939).—It is shown that the detn. of free C in carborundum by calcg. the wt. loss after ignition at 750–800° gives only approx. results because during the combustion of the C partial oxidation of SiC to SiO_2 occurs. At 800° the graphite burns completely and at 950°, 1000° and 1100° there is oxidation of SiC. It is proposed to det. graphitically the free C in SiC and in carbide materials contg. up to 15–20% free C. The method is based on the difference in oxidation velocity between powd. graphite and SiC in a stream of O_2 at high temp. (1000°) and involves the absorption of CO_2 gas. By heating for an extended length of time (3–4 hrs.) the oxidation velocity of the carbide drops. This is apparently due to the formation of SiO_2 which decreases the active surface for oxidation. The values for C as obtained by this method were higher than by combustion in a muffle.
H. Z. Kamich

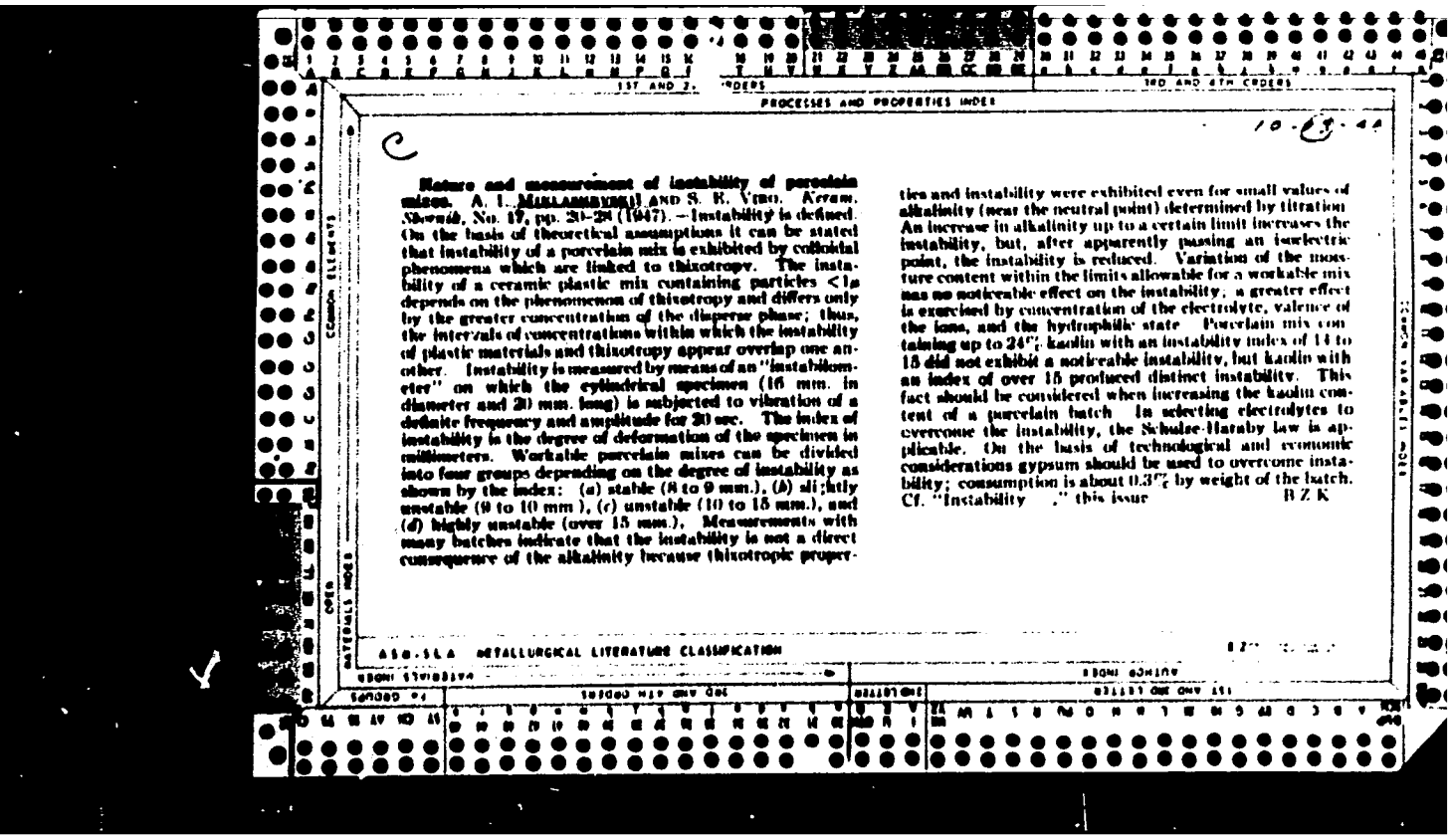
A50-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



"Instability" of ceramic mixes and methods of measuring and eliminating it. A. S. Berezman and A. I. Miklashevskaya. *Steklo i Keram. Prom.*, 1946, No. 11–12, pp. 15–18.—The authors define instability as that property which causes an apparently dense and workable mix to spread out under the influence of slight jarring, with the result that it becomes difficult to work and the semi-finished product becomes defective during transport and drying. Investigations have shown that there is a close relationship between the instability of a mix and the colloidal phenomenon of thixotropy and coagulation. Cf. "Nature...," this issue. B.Z.K.

A50-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION





PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

10-63-44

C

Nature and measurement of instability of porcelain mixes. A. I. [illegible] AND S. R. [illegible]. *Keram. Rundsch.*, No. 19, pp. 281–284 (1947). — Instability is defined. On the basis of theoretical assumptions it can be stated that instability of a porcelain mix is exhibited by colloidal phenomena which are linked to thixotropy. The instability of a ceramic plastic mix containing particles <1μ depends on the phenomenon of thixotropy and differs only by the greater concentration of the disperse phase; thus, the intervals of concentrations within which the instability of plastic materials and thixotropy appear overlap one another. Instability is measured by means of an "instabilometer" on which the cylindrical specimen (16 mm. in diameter and 20 mm. long) is subjected to vibration of a definite frequency and amplitude for 20 sec. The index of instability is the degree of deformation of the specimen in millimeters. Workable porcelain mixes can be divided into four groups depending on the degree of instability as shown by the index: (*a*) stable (8 to 9 mm.), (*b*) slightly unstable (9 to 10 mm.), (*c*) unstable (10 to 15 mm.), and (*d*) highly unstable (over 15 mm.). Measurements with many batches indicate that the instability is not a direct consequence of the alkalinity because thixotropic properties and instability were exhibited even for small values of alkalinity (near the neutral point) determined by titration. An increase in alkalinity up to a certain limit increases the instability, but, after apparently passing an isoelectric point, the instability is reduced. Variation of the moisture content within the limits allowable for a workable mix has no noticeable effect on the instability; a greater effect is exercised by concentration of the electrolyte, valence of the ions, and the hydrophilic state. Porcelain mix containing up to 24% kaolin with an instability index of 14 to 15 did not exhibit a noticeable instability, but kaolin with an index of over 15 produced distinct instability. This fact should be considered when increasing the kaolin content of a porcelain batch. In selecting electrolytes to overcome the instability, the Schulze-Hardy law is applicable. On the basis of technological and economic considerations gypsum should be used to overcome instability; consumption is about 0.3% by weight of the batch. Cf. "Instability ," this issue. B Z K

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MIKLASHEVSKIY, A. I.

Miklashevskiy, A. I. "Low temperature synthesis of thransparent dental silicate cement," Trudy Keram. in-ta, symposium 21, 1948, p. 13-16

SO: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949

CA

4

Porcelain resistors with a carbon layer (not wire wound). A. I. Mikhashevskii and P. I. Uspenskaya. *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* 24, 243-51; *J. Applied Chem. U.S.S.R.* 24, 267-77 (1951) (Engl. translation).—Exptl. data are reported from a study to det. criteria for selecting ceramic ware for porcelain resistor bases, examg. the nature of the C layer, and establishing optimum conditions for bonding the C layer to the ceramic ware. A paste contg. 35.0% Karelian feldspar, 20% Prosyanovsk kaolin, 20% Chasovyar clay, and 19% quartz sand produced a porcelain superior to the standard porcelain studied. The conducting layer was graphitic, contg. 95-96% C and with a sp. gr. of 2.26. Its thickness varied from 0.03 to 0.1 μ for resistors of the order of 6000-8000 ohms. The closer the coeff. of linear expansion of the porcelain was to that of the conducting C layer the better was the bond between the two. The optimum temp. for producing a coating on the porcelain by hydrocarbon cracking was found to be 900-1000°. The resistance was a complex function of the nature of the graphitic film. D. F. B.

MIKLASHEVSKIY, A.I., kand.khimicheskikh nauk

Finishing fireclay ceramics made with reduction-fire glazes.
Stek.i ker. 20 no.2:26-29 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Leningradskoye vysshaye khudozhestvenno-promyshlennoye uchilishche imeni V.I.Mukhinoy.
(Ceramics) (Glazes)

MIKLASHEVSKIY, Anatoliy Ivanovich, kand. khim. nauk; MARKUS, E.M., red.

[New method of finishing exterior and interior walls of buildings; thermodecoration] Novyi sposob otdelki naruzhnykh i vnutrennikh sten zdanii; termodekorirovanie. Leningrad, 1964. 25 p. (MIRA 18:3)

MIKLASHEVSKIY, G.V.

[Flying models] Letaiushchie modeli. Moskva, Glav. red. aviatsionnoi lit-ry, 1946. 232 p. (MLRA 7:6)
(Airplanes--Models)

MIKLASHEVSKIY, L.

In the interest of our workers. Sov.profsoiuzy 8 no.2:37 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Sekretar' Khersonskogo obkoma profsoyuza rabochikh i sluzhashchikh sel'skogo khozyaystva i zagotovok.
(Labor laws and legislation)

KAPUSTA, I.Ya., inzh.; SHAMORDIN, V.I., inzh.; MIKLASHEVSKIY, N.I., inzh.; LEMESHKO, V.V., inzh.

Roadability of the SSh-45 self-propelled chassis. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. 33 no.6:32-35 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Tul'skiy kombaynovyy zavod.
(Tractors--Dynamics)

MIKLASHEVSKIY, S.

"To the Problem of the Movement of Water in Soils," Pedology, No. [illegible], 1947.

ACC NR: AP6035730 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/019/0094/0094

INVENTOR: Al'ftan, E. A.; Deyanova, S. V.; Firsov, A. M.; Miklashevskiy, S. A.; Afonina, L. G.; Mednikov, M. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Thermocouple. Class 42, No. 186733

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 19, 1966, 94

TOPIC TAGS: thermocouple, microthermocouple, temperature instrument

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a thermocouple (see Fig. 1) containing a wire surrounded by a metal layer, which is isolated from the wire by an insulating layer, so the metal layer contacts the wire only at the tip. To attain

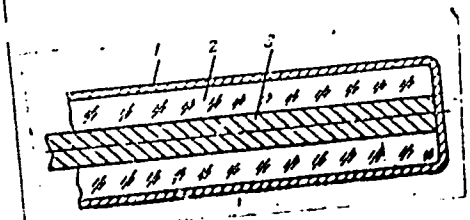


Fig. 1. Longitudinal section through thermocouple

1 - Metal layer; 2 - glass insulation; 3 - microwire.

UDC: 536.532-181.4002.4

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ACC NR: AP6035730

microminiaturization of the thermocouple, the outer metal layer is deposited in the shape of a cylinder on the glass-insulated microwire. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13, 14/ SUBM DATE: 28Jun65/ ATD PRESS: 5106

Card 2/2

MIKLASHEVSKIY, S.N., inzh. (g.Gomel')

Commutator for welding units. Zhel.-dor.transp. 41 no.9: 74-75 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Commutation (Electricity))

MIKLASHEVSKIY, S.N.

GUTKOVSKIY, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk (Orsha); STERLYAGOV, A.A.; MIKLASHEVSKIY, S.N., inzh. (Orsha)

Highly efficient utilization of steam locomotives. Zhel. dor. transp. 40 no.3:70-72 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1.Nachal'nik depo Orsha, Belorusskoy dorogi (for Sterlyagov).
(Locomotives)

MIKLASHEVSKIY, S.N., inzh., assistent; TORLIN, M.D., inzh; PODKOPAY, V.P., inzh.

Operation of modernized steam locomotives. Zhel. dor. transp. 41 no.4:70-72 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1.Belorusskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Miklashevskiy). 2.Nachal'nik parovoznogo depo Gomel' Belorusskoy dorogi (for Torlin). 3.Glavnyy inzhener depo Krasnyy Liman Donetskoy dorogi (for Podkopay).

(Locomotives)

OSIPOV, K.D.; MIKLASHEVSKIY, S.N., inzh., assistent

Plastic components for locomotive friction units. Zhel.dor.transp. 42 no.10:54-58 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika lokomotivnogo depo g.Gomel' (for Osipov).
2. Belorusskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Miklashevskiy).
(Locomotives--Construction) (Plastics)

MIKLASHEVSKIY, Sergey Nikolayevich, inzh.; OSIPOV, Konstantin Dmitriyevich, inzh.; BERESTOVOY, Ye.I., inzh., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Use of nylon parts for locomotives] Primenenie kapronovykh detalei na parovozakh; opyt depo Gomel' Belorusskoi zheleznoi dorogi. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1961. 50 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(White Russia—Locomotives) (Nylon)

SINEGUB-LAVRENKO, Anna Antonovna; ANISIMOV, Viktor Ivanovich; TARASOVA, Lyudmila Aleksandrovna; MIKLASHEVSKIY, S.P., retsenzent; SHUB, L.S., spets. red.; VERBITSKAYA, Ye.M., red.; SHVETSOV, S.V., tekhn. red.

[Photomechanical methods for the production screens for textile printing] Fotomekhanicheskie sposoby izgotovleniia form dlia pechati na tkaniakh. Moskva, Izd-vo nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry RSFSR, 1961. 142 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Textile printing) (Photomechanical processes)

KATSMAN, Mark Mikhaylovich; DOTSENKO, V.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; MIKLASHEVSKIY, S.P., inzh., retsenzent; KHRUSTALEVA, N.I., red.; GARINA, T.D., tekhn. red.

[Electrical machinery and transformers] Elektricheskie mashiny i transformatory. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Vysshaia shkola," 1961. 370 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Electric transformers) (Electric machinery)

MIKIASHEVSKIY, V. M.

"Blood Transfusion in the Treatment of Septicemia in Calves," Veterinariya, No. 1, 1950. Sr. Vet., Sovkhoz imeni Dimitrov, Chkalovsk Oblast, -c1950-.

MIKLASHEVSKIY, V. N. (Senior Vet.)

"Blood transfusion in treatment of septicemia of calves."

SO: Veterinariia 27 (1), 1950, p. 31

Sovkhoz named after Dimitrov, Chkalov Oblast

MIKLASHEVSKIY, V. N. (Vet.)

"An experiment using ichthyol in treating helminthous bronchopneumonia and dystrophy of sheep."

SO: Vet. 27 (4) 1950, p. 24

Meat-Sovkhoz named after Dimitrov, Chkalov oblast

MIKLASHEVSKIY, V. YE.

Nervous system

I. P. Pavlov's theory as the basis of the development of modern medical science. On th neural mechanisms of disease, recovery, and therapy. M. G. Durmish'yan. Reviewed by V. Ye. Miklashevskiy. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 3, No. 1, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

MIKLASHEVSKIY, V.Ye.

Antibiotic substances of tissues of grass frogs. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid.i immun. no.1:45 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta. (Frogs) (Antibiotics)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Effects of Physical Factors. Ionizing Radiation.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 13, 1958, 84703

Author : Piontkovskiy, I.A., Miklashevskiy, V.Ye., Meyerson, F.Z.

Inst :

Title : Effects of Radioactive Cabalt Gamma-Rays upon Conditioned and Unconditioned Reflexes.

Orig Pub : Tr. Vses. konferentsii po radiol. Eksperim. med. radiol. M., Medgiz, 1957, 39-43.

Abstract : After rats were irradiated once with a 600 r dose of Co^{60} gamma rays, disturbances of motor-food conditioned reflexes occurred. Degree and development of these disturbances depended on the area of irradiation. The most severe and long lasting disturbances occurred after the abdominal area was irradiated. In cases of general irradiation the severity of disturbances was less pronounced. Following general irradiations with 1,500 and 5,200 r doses, changes

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MOL'KOV, Yuriy Nikolayevich, kand.med.nauk; MIKLASHEVSKIY, V.Ye., red.; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Radiation sickness; popular scientific study] Luchevaia bolezn'; nauchno-populiarnyi ocherk. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1958. 58 p. (MIRA 13:3)

(RADIATION SICKNESS)

MIKLASHEVSKIY, V.Ye.

Effect of various toxic variants of gamma radiation (Co^{60}) on conditioned motor food responses in white rats. Trudy Inst. vys.nerv. deiat. Ser.patofiziol. 4:15-29 '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz laboratorii radiobiologii (zav. laboratoriyey - prof. I.A. Piontkovskiy) Instituta vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti AN SSSR
(GAMMA RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

MIKLASHEVSKIY, V.Ye.

Bibliography on problems relating to the effect of ionizing radiation on the central nervous system. Trudy Inst.vys.deiat. Ser. patofiziol. 4:273-282 '58 (MIRA 11:12)
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM)

MIKLASHEVSKIY, V. Ye.

AUTHOR: Piontkovskiy, I. A., Professor

SOV/30-58-8-30/43

TITLE: Influence of Ionizing Radiation Upon the Higher Developed Parts of the Central Nerve System (Vliyaniye ioniziruyushchego izlucheniya na vysshiye otdely tsentral'noy nervnoy sistemy) Transactions of the Conference in the Institute of the Activity of Higher Nerves (Konferentsiya v Institute vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Nr 8, pp. 125 - 126 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This conference was held from May, 8 - 10. It was attended by representatives of 31 scientific research institutes from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiyev, Khar'kov, and Gor'kiy. 26 reports were heard, which mainly dealt with the two following problems: The reaction of the activity of higher nerves of grown-up animals to an irradiation during their embryonal development, and the influence of small doses of ionizing radiation upon the activity of higher nerves of animals. The following lectures were held: V. Ye. Miklashevskiy and M.B. Gol'berg on the influence on rats of irradiation during their embryonal development.

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